

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Oranges are good and cheap. Canned goods are going to be higher. Lay in your supply while they are cheap. Special prices on dozen lots during this sale.

Corn Flakes	25c	Red Salmon	25c
3 for		3 for	
Oat Meal, fresh	25c	Ginger Snaps	25c
7 lbs. for		5 lbs. for	
Canned Corn	25c	Soap, Soap, 10 bars	25c
3 for		only	

FREE with every \$2.00 purchase or over, 10 per cent rebate in trade.

Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables,
Flour and Feed.
 GRAND RAPIDS, WIS. Tel. 550. WEST SIDE.

FOR THIRD WEEK OF

A great many of the lines of goods displayed on our bargain tables have been entirely sold out the past week, and we are replacing them with far better bargains than ever.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Complete line of Legal
at the Tribune office.

city are invited to take part in the meeting.

Officer Jack Garihee has been confined to his home for several days with sickness.

Vice President,
 Andrew Fisher, Treasurer; O. J. Leu and
 Bean, Auditing Committee; Herman
 John Joosten and O. J. Leu, Adjusters.

his case hopeless.

Produced by [illegible] at [illegible] RD No. 1

Weisel's January Clearing Sale

Saves you from 20 to 50% on Groceries, Dress Goods, Remnants, Odds and Ends,
 Furs, Cloaks, Waists, Etc. - - - - - Second Week of Sale.

Grand Rapids Tribune

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GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN
WAR IN THE TIPPING NUISANCE.

If the commercial travelers of this country really do go after the tipping system with all the power they possess, they can nearly, if not entirely, destroy it. Their national president avows his determination to rally the organization to an assault upon this graft, which, he says, costs up \$50,000,000 a year in the United States. If those figures even approximate the facts, tipping is more than a nuisance to individuals. It is an enormous tax upon business that should not be tolerated. It has made parasites not only of a horde of business, but of certain lines of business, which, thus, through underpaid employees, prey upon other businesses. Tipping might and should be abolished. If it amounted only to gratuity to a faithful servant seeking to please, but everybody knows that it goes far beyond this, says the Omaha Bee. The tip is more often given, not for extra service, but to get any kind of service at all. It is not surprising that commercial travelers think of organizing a united attack upon tipping. The surprise is that they have not done so long years ago. They practically live on the road, in hotels and trains a good part of the year. That sort of life is hard at best. To make the most of it they pay tips that they may obtain a living existence, so to speak. The commercial travelers can destroy the tip if they will. They can get no tip before they are not demanded them and they can get, at least, some improvement in conditions even from the keeping car company. If they succeed they will have the thanks of everyone who ever travels away from home.

Theoretically, says a Jeweler, the best watches of today are perfect, but actually they both gain and lose time every day. Even if the good watch does not vary one second at the end of the 24 hours, the expert insists, it has both gained and lost to that time. If it is wound in the morning, it runs fast, and toward the next morning runs slow, thus equalizing the time. He says the best watches should be wound twice a day and then at only two-thirds of the capacity of the mainspring, thus preventing either binding or extremes of strong or weakened spring. The balance wheel was expected to equalize differences of mainspring tension, but really this is not the case to what is called perfection.

The utility of the all steel train as a life-saver was demonstrated in New Jersey last week when such a train making a crossover switch at 50 miles an hour was completely derailed and overturned. Here would have been a horror involving the crushing and burning to death of imprisoned passengers had the coaches been of wood. But the steel coaches did not collapse and did not burn, and the only casualties were the deaths of the engineer and fireman. The passengers were not even injured.

It seems that Sappho has been misunderstood all this time. Instead of being a pale poetess of purple passion, who was merely a calm and classical schoolteacher, we will learn next that Cleopatra was only a circus snake-charmer with the P. T. Barnum of the times.

Now that an English inventor says that he has been successful in inventing an apparatus for telephoning through water without wires, perhaps telephoning across the Atlantic may soon be an accomplished fact. There's certainly enough water there.

In 1915 the centennial observance of peace in the English speaking world will be observed, and it is proposed that every person in the countries interested should be quiet five minutes. The kind of a celebration would not be appreciated by the children.

The turkeys still living have formed a survivors' association, and they propose to adopt some plan that promises to keep their heads on their necks.

One astronomer says the earth will cease its revolutions in 5321. Another gives it ten million years. If it doesn't stop until astronomers agree it is destined to go on forever.

A college professor charges that college influences tend to make women prefer one to old men. At which as a response he told Charles Swinburne that the old man of the college coughed, laughs immoderately in his wing.

There is a new street car device intended to enable the conductor to call off the names of the streets without opening the door. But what's the use? It will sound the same anyway.

Mr. Edison may make some kinds of furniture out of concrete with tremendous success, but we defy him to produce a mattress that will be worth while.

Hunting costs about 100 lives a year in this country and Canada. Football is far safer.

Doctor Elliot sandwiches football between pugilism and aviation. The losers hit the ground in all three.

By accurately predicting cold waves a weather forecaster gains respect but not popularity.

London has grown tired of the wriggly dances on the stage. Civilization is slowly growing civilized.

Under China's new constitution, shirts will no doubt be worn inside.

When other excitement fails there remains the imbroglia over Morocco.

LANDMARK IN RUINS

FIRE DESTROYS EQUITABLE LIFE BUILDING AT NEW YORK—SIX LIVES ARE LOST.

FIFTEEN PERSONS ARE HURT

Wall Street Suspend Business—Banker in Vault Saved Out—Battalion Chief a Victim—\$300,000,000 Securities Menaced.

New York.—Fire destroyed the magnificent marble and granite building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, one of the first skyscrapers to be erected in New York and one of the city's most important financial centers. Six men lost their lives and a dozen of others were injured. The property loss will reach \$300,000,000. The structure covered an entire block in Lower Broadway.

Valuable records, including the biographies of B. H. Harriman, and two priceless libraries which cannot be replaced, went up in flames.

The fate of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of securities, stored in safe deposit vaults, is in question, although it was believed that fireproof construction saved them from damage.

Fought in the heart of the financial district, the fire upset the financial machinery of Wall Street and business was practically suspended throughout the day.

Among the injured is William J. Gillette, president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, whose rescue from the basement vaults, where he was imprisoned, after two hours' work by firemen, was one of the most sensational episodes of the fire.

He had gone into the vault to save securities and accidentally locked himself in with an employee who accompanied him. Their cries were heard by the firemen, who had to saw through the steel bars of a door leading to the street before they could rescue the imprisoned men.

One man, who was in the vault of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, believed to be a watchman, could be seen from the street with his legs pinned down by a mass of debris, but could not be rescued because heavy steel doors barred the way of the firemen.

Through the smashed windows of the floor he was given the last rites by Chaplain McGee of the fire department, just as he was swallowed from view by the dense smoke.

The great structure, which, besides containing the main offices of the Equitable and accidentally lost the home of the Mercantile Trust company, the Equitable Trust company, the banking house of Kuntze Brothers, August Belmont & Co., the Harriman railroad lines, the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, the Lawyers' club and many of the city's most prominent firms, is completely burned out.

Besides involving heavy financial loss and serious disturbance to large business interests, the fire was one of the most spectacular ever witnessed in the far downtown section of the city, the scene of the fire being a picture of the city's narrow escapes and narrow rescues.

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RICHESON IS DOOMED

PASTOR WHO CONFESSED POISONING OF GIRL SENTENCED.

Will Die in Electric Chair Some Time During Week of May 9—is Calm Under Ordeal.

Boston.—With the appearance of a man who had abandoned all hope of life, Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson stood at the bar of justice and pleaded his guilt of the premeditated murder of his former sweetheart, Avis Linell. Then Judge Sanderson sentenced him to death in the electric chair during the week beginning May 10.

Richeson's counsel declared after the proceedings that an appeal for executive clemency would follow soon and that every effort would be made to obtain life imprisonment instead of death as the punishment. Upon what ground the petition will be based has not yet been decided.

Richeson made no statement. He was in court for only about six minutes. His face was pale, but he was perfectly composed. He heard the death sentence with little apparent emotion. When brought into court he walked with slight assistance from the officers who escorted him.

Judge Sanderson considered the hearing on the case and asked the prisoner if he realized the gravity of his action in pleading guilty. If he had consulted counsel, and if he had acted voluntarily. To each question Richeson said: "Yes, sir."

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INCOME TAX LAW DECLARED VALID

State Supreme Court Upholds Constitutionality of Act.

INCOMES OF 1911 AFFECTED

Opinion Delivered by Chief Justice Winslow Calls It a New System of Taxation—Brands Old Method of Making Levy a Failure.

Madison.—The income tax law was sustained in an opinion by Chief Justice Winslow of the state supreme court in the case of the state ex rel. Bolens, versus Frear and others. After sustaining the jurisdiction of the supreme court, the general opinion of the law is reviewed, the court saying that the statute as passed by the legislature is not a new and untried experiment in the history of taxation, but it merely a change from the old system of uniform taxation of property, which, in the opinion of the court, has proven a failure so far as personal property is concerned. The new system, embodied in the income tax law, is set forth as a combination of two ideas, namely: Taxation of personal property, and taxation of the ability to pay, and taxation of real property uniformly, according to value.

The section providing for the taxation of the incomes of nonresidents, derived from a source within the state, and for the taxation of the local interest in business, are not passed upon, and a number of other questions are left for future consideration.

As a whole, the court regards the law as constitutional, and says that should any provisions be unable to stand a test, they could not be voided and would drop out, leaving the law stand in its fundamental and essential features.

Incomes for the year 1911 are taxable, and the assessors of incomes will begin work soon. Enforcement of the law is entirely in the hands of the state tax commission. The exemptions include individual incomes up to \$800. A husband and wife are allowed \$1,200, and for each child under 18 years of age and for each legal dependent an additional \$200 is allowed.

The rates of income taxation after making exemptions are as follows: First \$1,000 or part thereof, 1 percent; second \$1,000 or part, 1 1/2 percent; third \$1,000 or part, 2 percent; fourth \$1,000 or part, 2 1/2 percent; fifth \$1,000 or part, 3 percent; sixth \$1,000 or part, 3 1/2 percent; seventh \$1,000 or part, 4 percent; eighth \$1,000 or part, 4 1/2 percent; ninth \$1,000 or part, 5 percent; tenth \$1,000 or part, 5 1/2 percent; over \$12,000 6 percent.

"Income" in the new law includes the following:

All rent of real estate, including the estimated rental of residence (lease for years) not loaned or invested; wages, salaries or fees derived from services, except of public officials; dividends or profits derived from stock; royalties from franchises or legal privileges of any kind; and all other income not exempted by the constitution. The salaries of assessors are not taxable. Incomes of corporations are assessed by the state tax commission; of individuals by the county assessors of incomes, of whom thirty-nine will be appointed.

The law contemplates that taxpayers shall keep a correct record of their yearly income. Stringent regulations to guard income secrets are provided for assessors, and conviction renders an offender liable to heavy fine or imprisonment.

Dr

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUM & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 17, 1912

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75

Advertising Rates.—For display matter in the Tribune, per inch, 25 cents per line, for one insertion. All other rates, of course, subject to change without notice. For rates of circulation, see page 1.

"World Wide" Causes.

Already during this session of Congress many of the errors among the stupidest Republicans have tried to explain the prevailing high prices with the argument that the high price wave is world-wide. While the majority of the half truths which the Republicans seek to have the people accept as a whole excuse.

Mr. R. H. Hooker, of Lansing, read a paper before the Royal Statistical Society of England recently, in which he showed that the increased cost of "all commodities" was twice as much in high protection Germany and high protection United States, as in free trade England.

"Comparing food prices for this year with 1899," said Mr. Hooker, "we find there has been an increase of 1 per cent in France; 8 per cent in England; 25 per cent in Germany; 28 per cent in Canada, and 34 per cent in the United States."

Why is it that "world wide causes" result in an increase of 1 and 8 per cent in France and England, and 34 per cent in this country?

High protectionists always address their appeals to farmers and working men. "High tariff," they argue, "means high prices for our products and high wages for our workers."

Last year 145,000 American farmers, all of whom were supposed to be enjoying the fruits of a high tariff, left this country and went to Canada. In this same period approximately a million laborers came to this country from abroad, 81 per cent of them coming from the south of Europe, where wages are low, education almost nothing, and standards of living primitive. These laborers are taken in by the trusts to fill American places at wages but little better than they got at home, and under conditions of employment unthinkable to American workmen.

Thus the high tariff drives out good American farmers, and brings in—what?

The Reciprocity act passed last summer provided for the removal, in part, of the duty on paper imported from Canada. This provision did not require Canada's endorsement. Since then more than 80 independent paper companies have started business in opposition to the paper trust.

Notwithstanding the Reciprocity act with the single exception of the paper provision, Canada declined to accept it, Senator Heyburn of Idaho has introduced a bill for the repeal of the whole act.

Were this bill to pass unamended it not only would uselessly repeat an inoperative act, but would put the duty back on paper. There is a stinger in the Heyburn repealer that will bear watching.

Notice and Invitation to Democrats.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 5, 1912.

Believing that an organized effort on behalf of Woodrow Wilson's candidacy should be made by his friends in Wisconsin, the undersigned have taken the responsibility of calling a meeting of his friends at the city of Madison on the 18th day of January, 1912, at two o'clock in the afternoon at Rooms 200-201 Pioneer Block, for the purpose of discussing ways and means for the organization of Wilson clubs throughout the state, the naming of a central committee for that purpose, and to take such other steps as may promote Wilson's candidacy. There will be no personal invitations. The meeting will be open to all and it is hoped that a number of representative Wisconsin men will be present from each county of the state.

John A. Aylward, Madison; William Wolfe, LaCrosse; P. H. Martin, Green Bay; H. E. Pritch, Nekeose, Karl Mathis, Wausau; Daniel J. Boyle, Appleton; James L. O'Connor, Milwaukee; E. J. Dempsey, Oshkosh; Bart Williams, Ashland; Paul Host, Mayville; John Engelwood, Jefferson; J. J. Cunningham, Kaukauna; Frank Brown, Milwaukee; J. Eason, Sauk; Adolf Schmitz, Milwaukee; Maurice McCabe, Milwaukee; Bernard Oannon, Milwaukee.

Write for a Copy.

The annual report of the State Horticultural Society just received consists of 200 pages of papers and discussions of interest to everyone engaged in any branch of fruit raising and most valuable to the farmer in the planting and care of farm orchards and orchards. The remaining 46 pages we consider the most valuable in the book as these contain lists of fruits ordered and recommended by the society. These lists represent the accumulated experience of fifty years trials by members of the society are invaluable. Extensive lists of ornamental plants adapted to Wisconsin conditions are also given. The report and bulletins published by the society are sent free to members. Applications for membership should be sent to secretary F. Cranfield, Madison, accompanied by the fee of 50 cents.

Fish! Fish!

Fresh frozen Lake Superior Herring, daily taken in off our own boat. Absolutely fresh, 25¢ per 100 lbs. Salted, 35¢ per 100 lbs. keg. Prompt shipment and receiver pays freight. Ellingson & Hanson, 1625 W. Sup. St., Duluth, Minn.

Getting Ahead in Upper Wis.

How people, starting without capital, push ahead in the upper Wisconsin counties is indicated by the following letter from the Secretary of the Commercial Club to the Ladies' Aid Society. This is the first of a series of letters sent to "work out" a portion of the year to support their families until they can keep four or five cows that will furnish the family living, when progress is much more rapid. The letter is as follows:

"In regard to the pure bred cows, the committee was not ready to report, but will be at the next regular meeting, Jan. 16, 1912.

"While mentioning pure bred cows, I wish to state a fact that can be vouched for by eye witnesses and actual figures. Our near neighbor, Mr. William Gutrie, paid \$80 for two cows and one calf during the month of May, 1911. The cows were in poor condition and of no breed. He paid for them \$14.00. He received money enough to not only pay for the cows but he bought two calves for which he paid fifteen dollars, also two pigs for which he paid fourteen dollars. One of the cows freshened in June. This leaves him two cows, four calves and two pigs. He also has seven dollars and all the above from two words cows in seven months."

What would have been the result if these had been pure bred cows? Any piece of land in Upper Wisconsin can be made to support two cows from the start, which can be increased each year. In the upper counties are hundreds of farmers who starved a few years ago with nothing who now have farms worth \$5000, and upwards from of debt.

Country Life Conference.

The second Wisconsin Country Life conference will be held in Madison on the first and second of February.

You are invited to attend and take part in this conference. The farm and the farm home are at the center of the program. The country school, the country church, the country bank, and rural festivals are to be considered only as they relate to your homes and your farming communities.

You are invited to share in this conference and examine your special field of interest, whether it be the press, pulpit, school, library, bank, or trade, in its connections with the other large social interests of the whole community in which you live and work. This is not a conference on the technical questions of school men, nor on questions of theology, nor on the special methods of business, banking, and the library. It is rather a citizens' conference on the general aspects of the important social agencies that are all together building Wisconsin rural life.

All organizations which stand for improved conditions in Wisconsin rural life are invited to send representatives to this conference. Clubs, associations, and societies are powerful makers of community opinion, and it is hoped that every such social body in Wisconsin rural communities will ally itself with the Country Life Movement and with the Wisconsin Country Life Conference.

It is urged that you get quickly at the heart of your topic. Reduce preliminary remarks to a minimum. Pack your story with optimism and out of door sunshine. Keep strictly within your allotted time.

Valuable Bulletins Free.

Peterson wishing to buy or sell seeds should have a copy of the Wisconsin Seed laws, a second edition of which has recently been published by the Wisconsin Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. Full information is given to both buyer and seller which will enable them to comply with the law. Standards of purity and germination are set forth, and the publication is a most valuable aid to the seed dealer as well as to the farmer. Seed dealers are urged to comply strictly with the law as inspectors will be in the field this year who will rigidly enforce all seed laws.

How to clear stumps from land by the use of dynamite, is the subject of Bulletin 216, just issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. Careful directions for the use of dynamite and virile are given. Illustrations are also included to supplement the directions. The cost of pulling stumps by this method, the bulletin points out, is not large. Where many stumps are to be blasted the bulletin recommends the use of an electric blasting machine, a simple home made device which saves much time and labor.

Political Advertisements.

"Amount to be paid 60¢ per folio for 1st week and 35¢ per folio for each week by Candidate Ray J. Haggerty, Park Falls Herald," is the first illustration of the workings of the new corrupt practices act that has come to our notice. Candidate Haggerty is out for the district attorneyship of Price county.

In this connection prospective candidates, who wish to make announcements in the newspapers, may as well sit up and take notice that statements similar to the above must precede what they have to say to the public. In other words, all political advertisements in newspapers must be preceded by the price paid for the advertisement and who pays it.—Stevens Point Journal.

Take Notice.

—This will notify whom ever it may concern that I am not responsible for any goods bought for my farm, (Lillianhurst Farm, Route 7, Box 104) or for any credit extended to my tenant unless a written order from me can be produced.

Supt. Cary Again Discourses on the University.

Office of State Superintendent, Madison, Wis., January 2, 1912.—To Teachers and the General Public. We are in the midst of confusion of political tongues. Those who believe thoroughly in democracy say the people should rule. The "experts" seem to be discovering, however, that only experts are capable of making the laws and administering the affairs of modern states. The public-spirited politician on the stump is Jeffersonian, he has confidence in the people; the modern political specialist in his closest is Hamiltonian, he thinks the masses are ignorant if not corrupt and must have the oversight of the wise. It is needless to say there are exceptions. The politician agrees with Lincoln in saying he wants a government of the people, for the people, and by the people; the specialist wants a government by the specialists; so do some of our philosophers. From the experts' point of view the ordinary member of the legislature has to learn from the specialist what the state needs in the way of legislation. Often the new member is looked upon as a kindergarten pupil in political science.

The experts are coming to think that only experts can administer the laws after they are made. But a difficulty arises. The expert-regarders the people as incompetent to select experts. They do not know an expert when they see him, and are liable to make a mistake. It is safe to trust to an election. The remedy is to form as rapidly as possible a bureaucracy or commission form of government instead of a democratic. How is this to be accomplished? The reply is by creating numerous bureaus, boards, commissions and the like, and making the positions appointive, not elective. Another device is to shorten the ballot as much as the constitution will allow so as to have few elective positions and many appointive offices.

I am not referring to temporary investigative commissions composed of experts, and I am accusing no one of insincerity or of scheming to do away with popular government or of seeking to create positions that they may themselves fill. The worst I have in mind to say is that it is undemocratic and short-sighted to go on multiplying permanent commissions and increasing appointive positions over which the people have no direct control. They will surely with the lapse of time, when the newness of things has worn off, develop into the routine, offensive officialism of the old European bureaucracies. Says Baghot, "A bureaucracy is sure to think that its duty is to augment official power, official business, or official numbers, rather than to leave free the energies of mankind."

Already, no account of the increase of field men and office men in this almost indistinguishable, confused and confusing mass of state administration and university activities, the people are beginning to wonder what it all means and what the end is to be. There is a growing impression that the bill mills at Madison are working overtime and that in some way the experts are responsible for much of it and that those experts, at least in some cases, are university professors or they are working under the direction of professors. Some 2000 measures were introduced in the last legislature, 605 of which became laws. Is this amount of legislation necessary every two years? One begins to hear jeering remarks to the effect that the capitol is an annex to the university to be used for experimental and laboratory purposes.

Since the publication of the first letter in this series, some of the most thoughtful and experienced men of my acquaintance including alumni, have said in all seriousness that the university with its large and constantly increasing body of alumni, its numerous students, its grip on the newspapers, its location at the center of the state now and henceforth, cannot agree that it is now master of the state, though it seems to have made long strides in that direction. Furthermore, I do not believe that the time will ever come when any Anglo-Saxon people will be governed for long by one of its subordinate institutions or by any body of men not directly responsible to the people. If the university is found at any time to be exercising undue influence in the government and politics of the state, the people will take it in hand, and I fear not gently.

The university possesses an advantage of enormous importance in that it may truthfully say, "Regents and legislators come and go, but I go on forever." If a given legislature or a given board of regents is stupid enough to hold out against the university, it is necessary to wait until a more propitious moment, when other advance may be made and held, and so on indefinitely.

If I am correct in this statement, do not see how anyone can view it differently, there are only two methods of ultimate escape from the tyranny of an institution. One is for the people of the state, once and for all, to fix the metes and bounds for the proper activity of the institution, and the other is for the university to place limitations upon its own activities in accordance with sound political philosophy. That the latter will be done, I have not seen the slightest indication. Every modern university wants power, and it seeks self-aggrandizement.

Yours respectfully,

C. P. Cary,
State Superintendent.

Pony vs. Horse Intelligence.

I have been asked a great many times if ponies are really more intelligent than full-sized horses. "They certainly appear to be," But the intelligence of any horse will develop under petting and human companionship, and there is no doubt that other horses, if given the same privileges that ponies enjoy and if their intelligence is not being habituated and managed in the same way, would prove equally intelligent. Outing.

Take No Chances.

—Barker's Cough Remedy is the medicine for colds, sore throat and rheumatism. Johnson & Hill Co.

BIRON

Our three department schoolhouse burned to the ground last Wednesday. Much effort was made to extinguish the flames but nothing could be done to prevent its burning. Most of the furniture and books were saved. This means a great loss to our village as we had a modern equipped schoolhouse with everything up to date. The large schoolhouse vacated by the William family has been turned into a schoolhouse, and consequently there will be little time lost by the pupils.

Miss Bertha Akey has been unable to attend to her duties as stenographer for the Grand Rapids Milling Co. for the past two weeks on account of ear trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff DeMars and little daughter Lucella spent Sunday with the G. Bates family at Rudolph.

Max Zeno of your city is employed in our mill.

Mrs. Harold E. Will, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Akey for several weeks, left for her home in Eau Claire on Friday.

James Laughlin, who has been visiting friends here, returned to his home in Jamestown, N. D. last week.

Henry Shaurette, who is employed at Rudolph visited at his home here the latter part of last week.

Miss Agnes Menden left Monday afternoon, returning home Wednesday.

Grace Bates of Rudolph spent one day here with his daughter, Mrs. Jeff DeMars and family.

Peter Akey and Ed. Dumas of Rudolph were in this burg on business Saturday.

Dr. Jackson of Rudolph was called here Sunday to attend the sick infant of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stellmacher.

The H. Willmott family, who have made this burg their home for some time past, departed on Thursday for Massachusetts.

Miss Mary Perch of Milwaukee is here taking care of her sister, Mrs. Joe Klappa.

Oliver E. Waterman was confined to the house with an attack of la grippe last week.

Lloyd Crosteva and Frank Harroun attended the dance at Rudolph last week.

Miss Bernice Klappa spent Sunday at Nekeose visiting her aunt, Mrs. Tony Hendricks.

John Sehnok of Duluth is visiting relatives here.

A surprise party was given for Miss Floy Marston at the Sehnok home Monday night. A good sized crowd attended and all report a fine time.

Miss Tina Atwood of your city is visiting relatives in this burg.

Several from here attended a party at the Paget home at Rudolph Sunday night.

PORT EDWARDS

Mr. and Mrs. George Scott and Miss Veda McPheters spent Sunday in Grand Rapids with Mrs. Walter Scott.

Orto Thorsen returned Sunday from Minneapolis.

M. F. Keyes has accepted a position as engineer in an Oshkosh plant and left for the last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jaspersen spent Sunday evening with H. E. Pritch in Nekeose.

Good Advice to Farmers.

(Evening Wisconsin.)
It doesn't pay to devote labor to poor stock. The difference between the returns on the best and an only average grade may represent the profit in the business. The man who bothers with what is below grade may usually lose money. This is the lesson that Wisconsin farmers engaged in dairying learned years ago. Before they learned it they were not the thrifty class they are now. Not anywhere on earth has there been more progress and prosperity than in the dairy farming industry of Wisconsin.

Everywhere, and in every branch of farm industry, as well as in cattle raising, expert opinion now insists on the advantage of dealing only with the best. Picking out the best seed corn, for instance, has added millions of bushels to the corn crops of Iowa and other states. Raising only the best breeds of chickens is proving profitable to people interested in poultry. At a meeting of farmers at Conrath, Wisconsin, a few days ago, Professor Delwiche of the Upper Wisconsin Experiment Station, advised his hearers to raise only a few varieties of potatoes and sort them carefully, admitting that they would bring from 25 cents to twenty cents per bushel more under this system, which is the normal yield in that part of the state—150 bushels—would mean an additional profit of \$15 to \$30 per acre. The same advice was applied to peas. Mr. Delwiche said: "The Scotch or green peas bring \$2.25 per bushel, while the ordinary peas sell at \$1.50 per bushel and they yield about the same."

At several other places in Northern Wisconsin there have been "potato demonstrations" during the past fall. The Commercial Club of Spooner and the Washburn County Advancement Association held a fall festival at which potato exhibits were the main feature. Each day of the exhibit the growers met for a discussion of methods for the advancement of commercial potato growing. Preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a Washburn potato growers' association. The College of Agriculture has grown standard varieties of potatoes at Porterville and potato growing has increased in Marinette county to such a degree that the College is putting forth special effort to assist growers there.

At all of the meetings the elimination of coarse mixed varieties has been emphasized and growers have been urged to unite upon two or three standard varieties and grow these exclusively.

A farmer holds his labor cheap who puts it into the raising of low grade crops, while he might just as well put it into the best and prosper.

Clover on Sandy Soil.

The National Department of Agriculture has given much attention to the question of the successful growth of clover on the sandy pine soils of Wisconsin and Michigan, and a bulletin published on that subject has had wide circulation. The Michigan farmers have taken hold of the idea much more earnestly than those of Wisconsin, and now several counties in the northern portion of the southern peninsula are producing thousands of bushels of mammoth clover seed annually on land which only a few years ago was considered too poor for a clover catch. Inoculation of the soil for the crop is one of the requisites and it has been rather a slow process to extend the inoculation by transferring soil from one field to another. Now comes a Milwaukee company with a new means of producing a bacteria culture, which promises to give a great impetus to clover raising on the lighter soils, and also the production of other leguminous plants now unknown here. The formula for the production is brought from Germany, where a large trust produces the bacteria for seed or inoculation and ships its product to all parts of Europe. The new system is comparatively cheap and is said to produce wonderful results. The department of Agriculture and many of the state experiment stations have made due investigation of the process and endorse it. The new way of inoculating the soil for clover, or any other legume, is by treating the seed before sowing. The bacteria come in small bottles, and after a culture is made in water or milk the seed is sprinkled with the solution. The bacteria attach themselves to the seeds and as soon as the seed is planted, the bacteria commence to multiply in the soil. In this manner the inoculation is made certain and the plant makes rapid root growth. Each different legume has a different form of bacteria and requires a different culture, excepting alfalfa and sweet clover. While alfalfa is one of the most difficult of legumes to get established and sweet clover is regarded as more or less of a weed, alfalfa will grow readily on soils inoculated with the sweet clover bacteria. Science is doing much for agriculture, but one of the greatest discoveries in recent years is that of soil inoculation.

Get a Set of Dishes.

Several of our friends have taken advantage of the chance to get a set of dishes during the past two weeks. It is such a snap that anybody can do it. All you have to do is to secure two new subscribers to the Tribune, having them pay for the paper in advance and bring the names to this office with the three dollars, and get your set of dishes. If you want two sets you can get four names. The set of dishes consist of 32 pieces and are about the same as generally sell for \$3.00 at retail.

We are making this offer because we want every family within a radius of twenty miles of Grand Rapids to take the Tribune and we feel that this is a good way of inducing some of our subscribers to work for us, and we do not want them to work for nothing.

THE OPEN DOOR JULUS

AND PAT. DOOR FRAMES
FOR STAIRS, Concrete or Brick Sills
THE NEAREST FRAMING FIRM
IN THE WEST, WOOD CO., WIS.
SEE MODELS AND CATALOGUE AT

Notice of Sheriff's Sale in Foreclosure.

Dec. 13 Jan. 17
State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in Circuit Court.
Charles E. Anderson, Plaintiff,
vs.
William H. Hunsicker and Alvin Hunsicker, Defendants.
By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1910, the undersigned Sheriff of Wood County, State of Wisconsin, will sell the front and north door of the Court House in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and improved premises directed by said judgment to be sold and the same described as follows: (33) The South-East Quarter (S.E. 1/4) of the South-East Section No. 35 of Township 43 North of Range No. Four (4) East.
Terms of Sale, cash.
Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1911.
John Schmitt, Sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin.
D. D. Conway, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of Application for Final Settlement.

Dec. 13 Jan. 24
State of Wisconsin, in Circuit Court, Wood County, Wisconsin.
Oleg Sawaske, Plaintiff,
vs.
Max Sawaske, Defendant.
The State of Wisconsin, To the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, to the effect of the day of the trial, and to show cause why the court should not grant the relief sought in the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.
Brown, Prati & Gordon, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. Address, Wausau, Marathon Co., Wis.

Notice of Application for Final Settlement.

Dec. 13 Jan. 24
In Wood County, County Court—in Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Joel S. Williams deceased.
On reading and filing the application of C. P. Smith, administrator of said estate, representing among other things that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and that the residue of the said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.
It is Ordered, that said application be heard by the court on the 24th day of January, 1912, at 10 o'clock, in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 24th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock.

And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time and place of examining and allowing said account and of assigning the residue of said estate be given to all persons who are entitled by law to a share of the said estate, by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in said county, before the day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1912.
By the Court.
D. D. Conway, W. J. Conway,
Attys. for the Estate County Judge

DRS. BANDELIN & HOUSTON

DENTISTS
Office over Otto's drug Store on West side, Phone 437.

DR. E. L. GRAVES

DENTIST
Office in the MacKinnon Block. Office Phone 254

DR. D. A. TELFER

DENTIST
Office over Wood County National Bank on east side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 269

GEO. W. BAKER & SON

UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS
65 North Second street, east Grand Rapids, Wis. Business Phone 401, night calls 402

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office over the Postoffice on the East side. Will practice in all courts Tel. 142

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Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 338

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Money loaned, Real estate bought and sold. Wood Block, east side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

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Best of work guaranteed. Call telephone 233 or at the house 447 Third ave. north.

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GOOD HEALTH

Is reflected in person who couple a careful, wholesome diet with the moderate use of an invigorating, healthful food beverage like


GRAND RAPIDS BEER

The ruddy good nature manifest in those who indulge in an occasional good glass of beer, like Grand Rapids Beer, is proverbial. They are good natured because they have gained strength, health and vigor from its use. In striking contrast are the pessimistic coffee or tea drinkers and the optimistic beer drinker.

Try our beer. It is the acme of healthful liquid refreshments.

Grand Rapids Brewing Co.

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An Elephant On Your hands

would be no more of an incumbrance than an unsatisfactory purchase of Lumber.

KELLOGG BROS.' LUMBER CO.

So if for any reason you are not satisfied with what you purchase here bring it back and have us make the wrong right. It will be a favor to us and not to you. We want you to regard this yard as one where your satisfaction comes first of all.

THE FIRST DOLLAR

Deposited here to your credit is the stepping stone to better things. If from One Dollar you steadily increase the amount to One Hundred Dollars—to Five Hundred to One Thousand Dollars, you have a comfortable sum awaiting your disposal.

Our Savings Department helps you increase your account by adding 3 per cent interest to all savings, and meanwhile keeps your money safe from theft or fire!

Deposit the First Dollar to-day.

BANK of GRAND RAPIDS WEST SIDE.

The Automatic Sealing Burial Vault

MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN STONE OR STEEL—AS ENDURING AS THE AGES

Made of reinforced concrete, with a mineral glaze that makes it as impervious to moisture as glass. The Automatic seal cannot fail, and water can never enter under any conditions. The only vault that will protect casket perfectly forever.

Don't use the perishable wooden box which soon crushes under pressure, or jointed vaults, which cannot be made tight and soon fill with the earth.

ASK YOUR UNDERTAKER about the Automatic Sealing Burial Vault, and let him demonstrate the automatic seal with model which he has. You'll be pleased with perfection of this vault and surprised at its low cost. Should be used for every burial.

FOR SALE BY ALL UNDERTAKERS

MANUFACTURED BY

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SAFETY

The assurance of Safety is worth MANY TIMES the cost of a Safety Deposit Box in our STEEL VAULT. Your papers, such as deeds, mortgages, insurance policies, tax receipts, etc., jewelry and family heirlooms put in one of these boxes are absolutely safe from loss by fire or theft. The nominal fee of \$1.00 per year buys this protection. Only yourself has access to, and can open the box.

Wood County Nat'l Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Capital \$100,000.00 Surplus \$100,000.00

Legal Blanks

The Grand Rapids

1

NEWS FROM NEARBY PLACES.

Stevens Point Journal.—Allison Russell of Chicago and J. E. Jones of Portage, promoters of the Chicago, Janesville and Northern Interurban line, the former the president of the line, and the latter secretary and treasurer, are spending a few days in the city, conferring with the mayor and several of the aldermen in reference to streets which they may be permitted to occupy with their tracks. A. D. Harnes of Waupaca and G. C. Foster, the latter the engineer, are also here. Mr. Jones stated that they had a crew of ten surveyors running a line north from this city to Merrill, the work being started last Wednesday morning. The present plan is to go north on the east side of the river to Northfield or Schofield, and then bridge to the west side. After this work is completed the surveyors will locate the line in this city and then relocate the line from here to Portage. The application for the franchise will be made to the council at the next regular meeting. It is stated that they intend to build the line in this city during next spring and summer, and will also build from Madison to Portage. They build from Madison to Portage, also expect to build a northern power plant, the location for which has not yet been determined on, and a branch line from Madison to Sauk City in the spring.

Pittsville Record.—The hunting of rabbits for the market is becoming a profitable business for the men about town who have a few weeks to spare about the holidays and the settler who has the whole winter, at odd times, to put into the game. Not only does it prove lucrative and help to drive the wolf from the door but it provides a good and exciting sport, and members there are who have come up from the southern part of the state and Illinois to join in the chase after the fleet-footed bunny. Especially is Dexterville becoming a rabbit center for shipment. There are several buyers there and at a time not long ago it is said the depot at that station was so full of rabbits, rabbits in barrels, rabbits in bulk, strong rabbits, rabbits on the platform and rabbits on the roof that Station Agent Villers contracted "rabbits" which gives his victims hope gratis. They came from the west, the north-west, City Pointward and they told that to the south in the swamps rabbits are so thick that a gun is not necessary—a club is more quickly manipulated and more effective. E. W. Speich, the popular butternut at Dexterville, has been crowned Rabbit King of the community, having bought and sold more rabbits than any other man in the whole Northwest Territory.

The farmers' potato house in Plainfield, rented and used by T. H. Cochran Co., with Frank Loe in charge, burned to the ground Wednesday morning. About 30 cars of potatoes owned by the Cochran Co. and about 10 cars stored by farmers were in the building and probably all destroyed, there being no basement. An empty car on track was also burned. The fire precaution outfit failed to work, probably on account of the extreme cold, but the firemen did good service. This, in connection with the steel corner of the burning building, saved Danker-Upham Lumber Co.'s large grain elevator, about 100 feet away, and their iron sheds and stock close by. How the fire started is not known. It was discovered about 6:30. The farmers paid \$3000 for the building, which we are told was insured for \$5000. At the present price of potatoes, the value of those in the building would amount to around \$10,000, with no insurance. Possibly some of the potatoes in the bottom of the big piles may be unharmed. A large per cent of them were of seed varieties.

At about 8 o'clock Friday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blood, and six children, of Mehan, were forced to leave their home, as the result of a fire which destroyed the house on the farm of Elija Warner, about a mile south of the station. The fire broke out in the roof and the house was soon in flames, the family being compelled to make a hasty exit, with only the scant clothing they had, on to protect them from the cold, and go to a neighbors about a half mile distant. All of the household effects and clothing of the entire family were destroyed. On the way to the neighbors, Mrs. Blood suffered from frozen feet, both of them being affected. All of the children suffered from frost bitten fingers, feet, noses or cheeks.

Friendship Press.—The Atcherson House, one of the oldest hostleries in this section of the state and a landmark of the village, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday night, about 8 o'clock. The building was a frame structure, and the fire caught from a defective chimney in the dining room. Owing to the intense cold, and a lack of an adequate supply of water, it was seen from the first that the building was doomed, and all the guests in the house as well as others around their efforts toward saving the furnishings. Most of the furnishings on the first floor were saved, but the furnishings of the bedrooms were lost, except those in the room occupied by Dist. Atty. Gilman, and owned by him, which were saved.

A land deal which ultimately will result in increasing the population of Wisconsin many thousands, was consummated in Stevens Point a few days ago when a tract of 20,000 acres in Marathon county was sold to a colony of Poles. About 600 families will settle there early in the spring and soon 3,000 more families will come. This big sale of northern Wisconsin land is merely the beginning of a big plan by Polish farmers in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, who have realized that northern Wisconsin is rich in agricultural possibilities. About ten miles from Stevens Point, in Polonia, the Polish farmers have created one of the largest rural churches in this country.

NOTHING TO STORY SAYS SUP'T GILSON.

"The sudden death of Joe Prockpetz at the Wood County Insane Asylum and the battered condition of the head and body, despite all the efforts of the undertaker to give the corpse a good appearance, has aroused a suspicion in the minds of his relatives that the death of Prockpetz was not the result of natural causes, and they fear that his attendants had more about his bruises and his willing to taking off than they are willing to admit. They are reported to account for the disappearance of his face by the statement that he got these bruises by falling out of bed. It is said that he had fallen out of bed, but we must not confess that the story sounds unreasonable. Can't be possible that we are having a reputation in this county asylum, and at this early stage of its existence, of the many brutalities and horrors that are known to have taken place in other institutions of this character? Not long ago an inmate from Vesper was said to have fallen into or jumped into the furnace and was burned alive. We think this sufficient cause to investigate."—Grand Rapids Valley Leader.

Superintendent Gilson was called up by phone yesterday and asked regarding the above item. He said that the charges regarding ill treatment are utterly groundless. The man in question was no helpless that he had to be tied in a chair and also in bed to keep him from falling out, just previous to his death, unfortunately, he fell from his chair braining his face and head. Mr. Gilson says he will be only too glad to have the charges above referred to investigated. —Marshfield Herald.

John S. Thompson, one of the asylum commissioners of this city, called at the Tribune office on Saturday and stated that the commissioners had looked into the matter and found there was nothing on which to found such a story and that in their opinion the inmates of the asylum, if receiving the best of treatment, it is not the object of these having in the charge of the asylum that any of the inmates shall be ill treated in any way, and if they should be the first to investigate the matter and correct the trouble.

WOULD YOU BE FREE FROM DISEASE?

—Wonderful Science of Chiropractic drives away pain and sickness like dew before the morning sun. No Drugs or Surgery. Simply removes the cause of disease from the body. Many well ones reported. The tremendous success attending the work of Dr. Bredfield & Hoff, Graduate Chiropractors, whose stay in this city has been attended by an unbroken list of chronic sufferers who have gotten well, is causing considerable comment. The Chiropractic science teaches that all your diseases and troubles are caused by displacement of vertebrae of spine causing pressure on nerves which supply life and motion to all organs in the body. The Chiropractor removes these obstructions by the unique method of adjusting these vertebrae back to normal position. No matter what you may have been sick, whether it is an acute pain or a settled chronic disease, whether it is Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Trouble, Kidney Trouble, Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Pains and Aches of any kind, come to the Chiropractor who will give you free consultation and spinal analysis, and tell you what your troubles are.

BREDFIELD & HOFF, Graduate Chiropractors.

Office over Daly's Drug Store, Grand Rapids, Wis. Hours 2 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

BIRTHS.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Staab on January 15.
A son to Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Nommensen.
A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Fredricks.
A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Taylor of the town of Rudolph on January 7th.
A son to Mr. and Mrs. John Plank.
A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Steve Schowski.
A son to Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Saeger at Kellner.

London's Italian Colony. The Italians in London, England, are sufficient of themselves to form a large town. There are as many as 14,000, about 2,000 of whom are ice-cream vendors and 1,000 organ-grinders. The other 11,000 are chiefly engaged as plaster bust sellers, artists' models, cooks, valets, teachers, artists, restaurant and hotel keepers, and so on.

Diet of the Alligator. Alligators are said to eat nothing in winter. Their diet is almost all meat, preferably liver. In cool weather they eat about once a week and in warm weather oftener.

Jan. 11. Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors. State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court. In the Matter of the Estate of Paul Mosher, Deceased.

Letters Testimony on the estate of Paul Mosher, late of the City of Grand Rapids, in the County of Wood, Wisconsin, deceased, was taken on the 10th day of January, 1912, at the Court Room in the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is ordered, That the time from the date of the taking of the testimony, to-wit: the 10th day of January, 1912, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Paul Mosher, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. It is further ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Paul Mosher, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at the Court Room in the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 15th day of January, 1912, and all creditors appearing at that time shall be heard thereon. It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands shall be examined and adjusted, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Paul Mosher, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. Dated this 10th day of January, 1912. By the Court, W. J. CONWAY, County Judge.

COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

For the benefit of those who wish to read what has been done in other cities with the commission form of government, the following article on the subject may be of interest. It is about the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa:

Cedar Rapids began operating under the commission form of Iowa at the same time as Des Moines. The city is the center of a thriving farming community; it contains also two of the largest cereal mills in the United States, a large starch works, and smaller mills and factories. The population numbers about 90,000, probably one fourth of its inhabitants are of Bohemian birth or extraction. Having an assessed valuation of \$25,000,000, and an annual expenditure for municipal purposes of about \$800,000 (exclusive of special assessments), with a mixed population, and both farming and manufacturing as the source of its wealth, it is typical of many American cities of less than 100,000.

The proposition to adopt the board plan was carried at a special election in December, 1907, by a majority of only thirty-three. Today, judging by the expression of opinion by citizens of all classes, it commands the support of almost the entire city. At the primaries there were nine candidates for mayor and forty-eight for commissioner; but in spite of the rush for offices, the officials finally elected were fairly typical business men. The council of five replaced the mayor and ten aldermen, one alderman from each of the eight wards and two elected at large. As mayor and head of the department of Public Affairs, the owner and foreman of a foundry and machine shop was chosen. Upon his death in August, 1909, the Commissioner of Finance, a lawyer and real estate agent, was selected to fill the place. The editor and publisher of a local newspaper, a member of the retiring council, took charge of the Police Department, including the police and fire bureaus. The owner of a printing establishment, who had been councilman for four years and mayor for four years, was made head of the department of Streets and Public Improvements. The manager of a stone and lime company, who had previously been a councilman for several years, took the place of vacant when the Commissioner of Finance became mayor. Four members of the new administration, therefore, were connected with the former system, and many of their assistants had been employed in the city hall. These "average men and politicians" constituted the first commission of Cedar Rapids, giving nearly all of their time to the city's affairs, though the Iowa law does not contain a specific requirement to that effect.

The new administration had scarcely taken office before it had a smallpox epidemic to deal with. The Council, as the local board of health, which the Iowa law makes it, found cases of the disease developing in all parts of the city, the result of non-enforcement of quarantine regulations by the previous board; and the detention hospital was soon filled. The commission went into continuous executive session, shut up schools and colleges, fumigated houses, and maintained a rigid quarantine; until in two months the disease was stamped out.

Then the commission turned its attention to improvements, at the same time practicing economies that enabled it to close the first year with a surplus. The quarters of the fire department were repaired, and two new brick stations built. Streets were paved with brick, or macadam were concrete walks were laid; sewers were constructed and water mains extended, all these being needed additions and the most extensive which had ever been made in a single year. There had never been any money left for these purposes in the former days. For the first time in the history of the city, amounting in value to \$75,000. It is not entirely clear that the inferior material might not have served the purpose fairly well; but the Council feared the effect of the precedent, and ordered the street relaid with better brick. The commission extended streets and erected street signs; it made arrangements for the building of a new concrete bridge across the Cedar River, which divides the city into east and west sides.

An island in the river, equidistant from the two sides and yet near the business center of the city, most conveniently situated for a city hall, had for years lain unimproved and unsightly. A junk dealer occupied part of the six acres with his yards; the rest was bare ground or a dump heap. The natural beauty and practical advantages of the site had led to several attempts previously to secure it for the city, but the jealousy of ward aldermen prevented. Among the first acts of the commission was the bringing of a civic improvement expert to Cedar Rapids, to prepare a comprehensive plan of municipal beautifying and improvement. He recommended, among other things, the securing of the island for civic purposes. An option was obtained, and the island purchased for \$106,500, the old city hall property being sold for \$60,500, and the new government was soon installed in temporary quarters on the new site; this natural and sensible location for the city center will, in due time, be occupied by a new municipal building.

In what was formerly the eighth ward lived many small home owners, mechanics, and workmen, who are among the best citizens of a community. They were without sewer or water facilities, since there was no connection with the rest of the city. At some points the streets had not yet been cut through. When the commissioners decided that this section should be afforded modern improvements, as well as other parts of the city, it was seen that the cost of excavation and filling might be materially decreased, to the advantage of the abutting property owners, by lowering the grade. No one had thought of altering the old grade,

which dated back to 1880. It was cut down, however, streets opened, sidewalks and gutters put in, and sewer and water connection provided, all in the first year of the commission. "Councilmen are alert and regardless of the public interest," said a citizen, "because they can be held responsible to all the citizens."

In spite of the many improvements effected, the tax rate has been slightly reduced. In 1907, the last year of the old regime, the annual valuation was \$22,822,785; the city levy (one fourth valuation) was 41.6 mills. In 1908, the first year under the commission, the valuation was \$28,522,112, and the city levy 40.8 mills; in 1909, with \$34,929,870 as value assessed, the rate was 39.3 mills. At the beginning of their term, the commissioners had a careful examination made of the books of the city, to determine its financial condition, and an inventory taken. They then began a systematic cleaning up of outstanding warrants, and the prompt improvement was to pay bills every week, discounting them 2 per cent. These discounts in the course of a year amount to nearly enough to pay the auditor's salary, which is \$1800, as may be seen from the following table furnished by the city auditor for the twelve months beginning December, 1908:—

Monthly Discounts in Cedar Rapids.

December, 1908	\$168.81
January, 1909	75.98
February, 1909	110.08
March, 1909	64.45
April, 1909	76.95
May, 1909	80.85
June, 1909	131.45
July, 1909	141.23
August, 1909	58.67
September, 1909	82.11
October, 1909	66.92
November, 1909	121.61

Formerly the city not only did not save this discount, but paid interest on outstanding bills. A well known business man stated that during his years' service in the Council, the city issued warrants, in the absence of funds to pay for supplies, labor, and other items, these warrants drawing 6 per cent interest after being stamped "no funds" and countersigned by the city treasurer. These the city employee had to cash at stores or banks at eighty-five cents on the dollar, thus losing 15 per cent of his wages.

City funds on deposit with banks drew \$2100 interest on daily balances and time deposits during 1908—another small economy. The fiscal affairs of the city, systematized and carefully managed, are given publicity by a monthly bulletin of the proceedings of the council, which contains a clear financial statement; and a simple index of ordinances and resolutions enables any desired item in the bulletin to be easily found.

In the case of sewer extensions and street paving, fairly low prices are said to have generally prevailed in Cedar Rapids; and any improvement on this score is regarded as due not to the commission plan, but to active competition or other causes.

Approximately \$97,000 of public improvements were installed during 1909, exclusive of sewer extensions and storm sewers, but including paving, sewers, sidewalks, curbing, concrete bridge, etc.

It is interesting to note that the new Sixteenth Avenue bridge of concrete, across the Cedar River, cost only \$89,000, including approaches, the cost of the moving of the old bridge aside thirty feet, of maintaining it till the new bridge was ready, then taking it down and piling the steel on the bank. The Second Avenue bridge of concrete, across the same river, cost under the old government \$104,000, exclusive of the cost of approaches, and of moving the old bridge aside for temporary use. The additional forty feet of length of the latter bridge is not sufficient, in a total length of six hundred feet, to account for so great a difference in cost.

Lighting rates have not changed under the new plan, a five year contract fixing the amount due the lighting company from the city until 1911. The park board was very efficient before; there has been no marked change under the single commissioner of parks.

The meetings of the commission proved to be similar to those at Galveston and Houston and Des Moines. The city secretary calls the roll swiftly, and records all votes. At a typical session attended, the bonds of the waterworks trustees were approved; various routine matters considered briefly; an opinion was read by the city attorney relating to the extension of a telephone franchise and the proposed increase in rates; the city engineer reported on an ice gorge in the river which threatened the new bridge, nearing completion, and received instruction to break up the gorge by dynamite, if necessary; and the Council adjourned.

A board of three water trustees still manages the city waterworks. The members are appointed by the Council and are subject to its control; but the method of having a separate and partially independent water board had been proved by experience to be satisfactory, that it was continued under the new government. There is also a separate library board of three trustees and a separate school board. The civil service commission has been at work for the past few months, and many employees have been appointed under their supervision, including assistant assessors and policemen. The board has also jurisdiction over the appointment of firemen. Inquiries as to whether all sections of the city are receiving reasonable equality of attention, in the way of improvements, fire protection, and other municipal facilities, were uniformly answered in the affirmative. Four of the first board of five resided on the East Side of the river; yet the West Side is said to have been not at all neglected. Three of the commissioners were reputed to be Republicans, and two Democrats; but there has been no national politics discernible in city appointments.

Said a well informed citizen: "There are probably 9000 Bohemian-Americans in Cedar Rapids, including about 1500 voters. Under the old regime the Bohemian section had a representative on the Council who saw that it got its share of improvements. Now it has no representative, but gets just as fair treatment. The Bohemian-Americans, as a whole, opposed the adoption of the commission plan, and under the usual treatment accorded to a defeated element, would have received no consideration. The present commission, however, has built the Sixteenth Avenue bridge largely for them; has provided for the building of three miles of water main extensions every year, and for the construction of \$40,000 worth of sanitary sewers, in their section. They are now among the staunchest supporters of the new government."

The second election, in 1910, resulted in the return of Mayor Miles; the other commissioners were changed. Other Cities. In April, 1910, Kookuk and Burlington began operating under a commission. Sioux City, also, which had once defeated the proposition, reversed its decision and installed the plan. Marshalltown voted favorably in July, 1910; and Fort Dodge a little later the same year.

ARPIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boehrig returned Saturday from Chicago. Dr. W. E. Allen of Auburndale was called Saturday to attend Mrs. C. W. Blount who is on the sick list. Mrs. Claus Johnson of the town of Sigel spent a few days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Morris. Dr. A. J. Abbott, v. r. of Marshfield made a professional call at J. M. Eastwood's Saturday.

Supt. G. Varney visited school at Dist. No. 3 Monday. Wm. Hohn has rented August Mueller's farm and expects to move there early in the spring.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bill Smith Friday, Jan. 5th. Andrew and Allie Osenza are the possessors of a nice new spring cutter.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Whittingham attended the traveling men's ball at Marshfield Friday evening. Nick Berg of Auburndale was in this vicinity Saturday.

On account of the cold weather very few of our farmers attended the institute. Mr. P. H. Likes took first prize on dairy butter and Harry Johnson on potatoes and squash.

Henry Stouffal of Madison left last Tuesday for his home after a few days visit at the E. Christensen home. Mrs. Stouffal will remain with her parents for a short time. They will leave about Feb. 1st for Montana.

Fred and Ed. Gachnang, who were working in Madison, have returned home for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stahl of Madison are visiting at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gachnang.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fox have returned from their wedding trip in the southern part of the state. Peter Hanson arrived home from Kaukauna a few days ago.

Henry Gachnang sawed wood for Ed. Schenemann Friday. John Duncy is on the sick list. The past cold weather is killing the rabbits as they are being found dead in the fields.

Mr. O. Erdman is improving. Mr. Zuelke received first prize on barley at the institute.

Caution. "Are you giving credit now?" asked the man who had returned to his old home. "No," answered the proprietor of the general store. "What has become of that old sign you had over the counter, 'No Trust'?" "I decided to take it down. I was afraid some of the corporations that supply me with goods would misunderstand it and take offense."

German Soldiers Are Swimmers. All German soldiers must learn to swim. Some of them are so expert that with their clothing on their heads and carrying guns and ammunition, they can swim rivers several hundred yards in width.

CRANMOOR.

Miss O. E. Fitch has been at the home of her nephew, H. E. Fitch in Nekoosa since Thursday where she was summoned by the illness of little Elnette Fitch.

Friday night last the band boys of New Lisbon gave a masquerade ball at Babcock which was largely attended. The music was pronounced fine. Messrs. Hubert Foley and Harrison Kruger and Misses Mary Foley, Minnie Kruger and Elnette Markee of Cranmoor were present.

James Gaylor is home again after a pleasant visit with relatives at and near Milwaukee. Miss Lillie Warner is at home for a time, illness among Nekoosa partons causing a short suspension of work in her line.

J. W. Fitch made the trip to Grand Rapids Sunday via team and street car line. The John Mason family were Sunday visitors at the T. J. Foley home.

KELLNER.

Miss Ida Peterson returned from Plainfield where she visited with friends. John Krusche is home on account of a severe cold.

Miss Louisa Hetzel is still sick at this writing. Herman Krause and family moved up here from Chicago and are living on the W. O. Witt place which Mr. Krause has bought. W. O. Witt moved Monday into the house next to the Ramsey place.

The Northwestern R. R. Co. have changed the schedule time for passenger trains as follows: Morning train arrives at 5:48 a. m. Both noon trains meet here and arrive at 1:27 p. m. The evening train arrives at 12:00 p. m. People may take notice of this change.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Seeger on January 15th. Mrs. Sparhawk had the misfortune of falling on her foot door step and received internal injuries. Dr. J. J. Loewe made several professional calls.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Miss Kate Kammmerer has been confined to her home several days the past week by sickness. Lee Hilderman and James Scott of Waupun were guests of Curtis and Leslie Boorman over Sunday.

The west side Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will meet on Wednesday with Mrs. T. J. Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and two children of Biron arrived in the city today to spend a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kellogg.

E. Roenies, who has been ill for several months with lumbago, is now on the gain and will soon be able to attend to his duties at the Grand Rapids Foundry.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Crottow expect to leave in the near future for Chicago, where Mr. Crottow will look after the interests of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company.

Elery Lee was up before Justice Pomsinville on Tuesday on a charge of stealing a harness from Clark Snyder. He pled not guilty to the charge and an adjournment was taken for one week.

Miss Bertha Akey, stenographer for the Grand Rapids Milling company, has been incapacitated by sickness during the past two weeks. Miss Demitz has been filling her position with the Milling Co.

Word was received here today of the death of Gus Larson of Chicago who died very suddenly in that city yesterday of heart failure. Mrs. Larson was formerly Miss Ella Wasser and lived in this city, having married Mr. Larson about six years ago.

The members of the Eastern Star at held their installation on the west side last evening, there being a large number of the lodge members and their friends present. Sapper was served during the evening and a very pleasant time was had.

Will Reeves, who has been employed as bookkeeper at the new paper mill at Cornell the past several months, has returned to the city. Mrs. Reeves and children expect to remain at Oak Bluffs until next summer when they will also return to this city.

There was a good crowd out to the concert and skating party at the Amusement hall on Friday evening, on which occasion the Grand Rapids Band furnished the music. The exceedingly cold weather has kept even the young people from turning out as well as is their habit to amusements of this sort.

The Only Way. Hewitt—"I want him to stand back of what he says." Jewett—"Then you'd better get him to say it by telephone."

Election Notice.

Office of the City Clerk, Jan. 17, 1912. To the Electors of Grand Rapids, Wis. Notice is hereby given that a special election is to be held in the several wards and election precincts in the City of Grand Rapids on the 30th day of January, 1912, at which the following question is to be submitted to a vote to-wit:—

"Shall the plan to reorganize the City of Grand Rapids, Wis., under Section 925m-301 to 325m-318 inclusive of the statutes be adopted."

The polls and voting places in the several wards will be as follows:— First Ward—At the residence of Edward Mahoney. Second Ward—At the Library Building.

Third Ward—At the G. A. R. Hall. Fourth Ward—At the residence of John Plank. Fifth Ward—At the Power House. Sixth Ward—At John Alpine's shop. Seventh Ward—At the City Hall. Eighth Ward—At the residence of M. P. Nison.

Said polls will be open at 6 o'clock in the forenoon and close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made, in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal at the City of Grand Rapids, Wis., this 17th day of January, A. D. 1912. M. G. GORDON, City Clerk.

RUDOLPH.

Herman and William Bushman were called to Wrightstown, Brown County, on the twenty-sixth of December by the death of their step father, Bernard Joseph, who was buried on Wednesday, Dec. 27th. Messrs. Bushman have numerous friends and relatives with whom they visited up around there and were greatly welcomed by all whom they knew. They returned to their homes on the first of January after an extended visit there.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Redmond at Daney celebrated their silver wedding anniversary Sunday, Jan. 14th. Among those from here who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bryce, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livernash and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell.

Frank Whitman was taken seriously ill while delivering milk in your city Sunday and was taken to the Commercial House where Dr. Ridgman was summoned and he lay there all day Monday but Tuesday he was able to return home.

Miss Helen Wilkie, who is working at the Max Steinhilber home in your city, spent Sunday here.

Kaufel Marston took a load of hay to Stevens Point Tuesday.

John and Sam Josten were called to Little Chute on account of the serious illness of Sam's father. He is an uncle to John.

Miss Pearl Clark was tendered a pleasant surprise Monday evening in honor of her birthday. About twenty young people were present and all report a fine time.

A. J. Kujawa spent Sunday in Stevens Point. Joe Steinhilber spent Sunday at home in your city.

Nick Ratelle took a load of hay to Bossert's in your city Tuesday.

Frank Kujawa is visiting his son Alex for a few days. Misses Norma and Anna Bade were shopping in your city Saturday.

Lee Akey, who has been west for the past three years, returned home last Tuesday. Mrs. Fred Schultz was a Grand Rapids shopper Saturday.

Market Report.

Wheat	51.20
Barley	41.00
Oats	31.00
Hay	12.00
Butter	21.00
Eggs	11.00
Poultry	15.00
Meat	10.00
Grain	40.00
Stocks	30.00
Grain	40.00
Stocks	30.00

Do You Want a Set of Dishes?

The proprietors of the Tribune have a number of 32 piece dinner sets which they are determined to give away to their friends within the next few months. All you will have to do to get one of these sets of dishes is to secure two paid in advance subscribers to the Tribune, and the dinner set is yours. These sets cost more than \$1.50 at wholesale, and to show you that this is a fact we will give you \$1.50 for the set after you have won it, if you want to sell it.

Understand that this offer is made for new subscribers, not for renewals or anything of that kind. Just get us two new subscribers and bring us in the \$3.00 with the names and postoffice address and get your set of dishes.

Authors Not Posted. Willis have often proved a stumbling block to the novelist. One fragment may be mentioned. A popular writer causes an old aristocrat to have his "last will and testament" witnessed by his butler and his housekeeper, yet he makes them both believe it under it. By so doing he rendered the will invalid. But the author did not know it.

Preserve for Salt Water Fish. Bermuda will soon have a salt water fishing preserve covering an area of about five square miles. It will be made by constructing a sill of concrete across the single narrow opening which unites Harrington sound with the ocean, and fixing a screen to prevent the exit of fish.

DEXTERVILLE.

A. G. Moore of Kilbourn has thought what was formerly known as the Dexterville Creamery. He bought the name of P. P. Hiles. It is Mr. Moore's intention to make many improvements around and about same and make a complete sanitary installation of it. We are glad to have the privilege of welcoming the above gentleman to our little town and wish him success in his undertaking.

Lawrence Laiser visited friends here between trains last Monday. Ed. Keenan was a Pittsville caller Monday evening.

Mrs. J. E. Fitch of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Munegan.

There are many settlers coming here this spring and settle on farms recently bought. Let the good work go on.

Ida Parker of Stevens Point visited at the home of her aunt, Olive Hiles last week.

Mrs. Geo. Hiles visited with her mother, Mrs. Whitaker of Merrill last week.

Putting up ice is the order of the day. Ella Dougherty was a Pittsville shopper last Saturday.

Lawrence Laiser, Ed. Speich and Jack Villers visited at the county seat the 15th inst, and took in the show "Baby Mine" which they pronounced very good.

Mrs. Katherine Green and son James of Rhode Island are visiting relatives here.

F. P. Hiles is up from Milwaukee this week looking after his many interests here.

Geo. Severson drove over to Pittsville Monday on business.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK.